



The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World.

Madison Avenue and 45th Street, New York

## "Good Hunting!"



The old jungle salutation goes from us to you.

"Good hunting, little brother!"

The game awaits in its forest rendezvous—October is casting its shadow across the trail.

All the guns in this famous Abercrombie & Fitch collection offer their friendly stocks to your grip.

"Good hunting, little brother!"

There are masterpieces among them—guns from the best American makers and the shops of European makers who work by hand and fit a lock to less than the width of a hair!

Guns for upland and guns for lowland, for big game and small—and men in charge who are known throughout the shooting world, to help you select and properly fit your gun.

## For the Yellow Fields of Autumn



Coats of suede and skirts of plaid tweeds—shooting suits, golf suits and city-and-country suits—the complete list of Abercrombie & Fitch Fall models for women is at your service.

The new riding clothes include comfortable roadster topcoats, slip-ons and slickers.

Great-coats, polo coats, motor topcoats, sweaters, scarfs, hats, shirts—and the full assortments of Abercrombie & Fitch boots and shoes for town and country.

Men's Topcoats and Golf & Country Suits (And the Same for Boys)



To outfit you comfortably and at a moment's notice, for every outdoor undertaking—is the province of this largest department in the world devoted to men's and boys' sporting clothes.

So extensive has the young men's and boys' department become that a separate floor is now devoted to it.

From the hunter's outfit to the city-and-country suit of imported tweed—from golf to elephant shooting, the entire range of outdoor sport is covered, for young men and old.

For the younger boys, suits and coats which combine school serviceability with the outdoor spirit are proving extremely popular.

Write for new Booklets Showing Men's and Women's Autumn Sport Clothes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

EZRA H. FITCH, President

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

## Knox Sees Lead Of 500,000 in Pennsylvania

Senator Says He Believes Harding as President Would Sign Declaration of Peace With Germany

Now Costing \$15,000,000 a Day, Ten Times the Normal Peace Figures

United States Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, who was at Republican national committee headquarters yesterday, says that Pennsylvania doubtless will give Harding and Coolidge a plurality of 500,000. Senator Knox adheres to the conviction, expressed in the Senate, that there should be a declaration of peace with Germany, and that the government's war machine, which is costing \$15,000,000 a day, should be put on a peace basis.

Before the war, Senator Knox said, the disbursements for the War Department were \$1,500,000 a day. When asked what would happen to a peace resolution such as he introduced in the Senate, the Senator said that he hoped to sign a resolution putting peace into effect.

"The strong belief is that Pennsylvania this year will give Harding as great a majority on the question of preserving the sovereignty of the United States as it gave Roosevelt in 1904 on the issue of the Square Deal," 500,000," said the Senator.

Roosevelt Denial Angers Montanan Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, of Helena, Mont., a member of the central committee of that state, who called on Chairman Hays at national committee headquarters yesterday, says that the people of Montana, and especially of Helena, have a poor opinion of Franklin D. Roosevelt, since he denied a statement attributed to him as having made in his Helena speech. Mr. Roosevelt denied that he had asserted at the Helena meeting that "Wilson slipped one over on Lloyd George" in the League of Nations parleys at Paris by giving the British Empire six votes, and then obtaining one each for a dozen or more small Latin-American republics.

Dr. Lanstrum said that the city editor of his paper attended the meeting and reported Mr. Roosevelt's speech. It also was reported by the local Democratic paper, and both reports agreed that Mr. Roosevelt said what he denies having said, and that he added words to the effect that up to a few weeks ago he carried two votes of the league in his pocket. Dr. Lanstrum says that no Democrat in Helena has the story and that the men who heard the speech agreed on the text. Dr. Lanstrum said that the people out there do not regard Franklin D. as a "regular" Roosevelt.

J. G. Culbertson, Republican nominee for Governor of Texas, called at National Committee headquarters yesterday, bringing the news that Democratic defections to the pro-war side in the Lone Star State that the Republicans believe they have a chance to elect their candidate for Governor.

Neff Democratic Candidate The Democrats have nominated Patrick Neff for Governor. Because of some charges to the effect that his draft record is not all that it should be Neff is being opposed by what is asserted to be nearly the solid soldier vote of the state.

The whole country is going to do just what Maine did," said United States Senator Bert M. Fernald, of Maine, at National Committee headquarters yesterday. "We had had pleasant weather on Election Day in Maine our majority would have been 100,000. In certain parts of the state it was virtually impossible for elderly voters to reach the polls. Every man in Maine—Democrat and Republican alike—is rejoicing over the result."

Mrs. Harding Says Women Hold Real Power in U. S.

"Even I Don't Agree With Everything Warren Believes," She Declares in Interview

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.) BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—One of the few interviews which Mrs. Warren G. Harding has given to the press since her husband was chosen as the Republican candidate for President was granted last evening at Mount Royal Station, just before the Harding party left the city on its special train.

"I told my husband not to worry about the men in the approaching election," Mrs. Harding said as she stood informally before the private car. "I believe that he must look to the women for his great support."

"The women always have been the power behind the domestic throne, and suffrage has only strengthened and intensified this power."

Mrs. Harding added that she believed women would not be easily influenced by their husbands in the matter of voting, as has been so often charged by the masculine element scornful of the suffrage amendment.

"Why, even I don't agree with everything that Warren believes," Mrs. Harding said. "When a man closes his mouth in the manner that my husband does you may be sure that he will suc-

ceed through merit and sheer determination."

"Have you ever thought how you would like the White House?" the reporter inquired.

"I have never even thought of it," said Mrs. Harding. "I have only one big idea, and that is to help my husband win the election, and then there will be time to think of other less important things."

"How do you feel about the President's European policy?" she was asked.

"Woodrow Wilson is still our President and I will stand for him," she said, firmly. "I have often heard the other Senators' wives criticize him, but I have always felt that as he is my President I will never let any one say anything against him before me. It would only react on our great country. We must all unite to protect the interests of America."

Pacific Fleet Holds Battle Practice on Way From Hawaii

U. S. S. FLAGSHIP NEW MEXICO, at sea, Sept. 28. (By Radio to The Associated Press.)—The battleships of the Pacific fleet returning from the Hawaiian Islands are now engaged in battle practice.

Every day the fleet has been most delightful," said Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander in chief of the fleet, to-day. "It gave those connected with the Pacific fleet the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the naval utilities of the islands. A warm and hospitable reception was tendered the fleet by the inhabitants and their cordial reception was appreciated."

Charges Wilson Is Remiss

"Let me tell you what that provision is. Whenever there is a shortage of cars in the country then the distribution of cars to the coal mines must not be left to the whim of the railroad, must not be at the whim of a favored coal operator, but the cars shall be distributed pro rata among the workers of our country. In this way the workers of one mine shall have their proportion of cars just as the workers in another mine will have their proportion. That, my friends, is one provision of the Cummins-Each law, but I am sorry to say, it is not being carried out by the present Administration."

When the train pulled into the station some men with a deep bass voice hailed me, "We don't want any League of Nations!" and this declaration has been applauded uproariously by the crowd. Referring to this, Senator Harding said:

"Somebody suggested that we looked to me for assurance that we do not intend to go into the Wilson League of Nations. He is right about it. The covenant negotiated at Paris was not the will of the American people; it was the will of one man assuming to speak for the American people."

"When the Republican party comes into power we are going to take our country out of the League of Nations and do our full part, not under the dictates of one man assuming to speak for America, but under the dictates of American conscience expressed by your representatives in the congress as well as by your President."

Attacks on League Popular Every criticism of the Versailles covenant that Senator Harding has made in all the places in which he has spoken has been cheered. At Fairmont he discussed the tariff.

The applause won by this argument came from men employed in glass factories and potteries, in mines and on farms. It also came from their employers.

The Harding special is to remain here until 6:30 a. m. to-morrow, when it will start for Ashland, Ky., where the Senator will deliver an address and then go back to Marion for a few days.

"Senator Harding's" Wheeling speech follows:

"Government is a political and not a business agency, but it does a good deal of business, nevertheless. The business of government is not a simple one in extent and is constantly growing greater and more complex. It is carried on, however, by methods so crude as wanting in plan and system, that if it were a private business of equal magnitude with fixed resources, instead of public business with well-nigh unlimited resources, we should have gone into liquidation and closed our doors long ago.

"No private business can possibly survive without keeping its expenditures within the limits of its income, but the government goes on, year after year, with no real effort to maintain the balance between income and outgo.

"No business can be carried on successfully without a strict application of business methods and government business presents no exception to the rule. Hence it is that this government of ours, in its financial and business operations, would long ago have

proved a colossal failure were it not for the power which it possesses to take from the pockets of the people unlimited moneys to renew the lavish stream which flows from its treasury.

Loan Would Increase Burden

"Not only are we not living within our means in spite of an almost unbearable burden of taxation, but we are constantly adding to our public indebtedness and thereby passing on to our children a constantly growing obligation to be met by an ever-increasing exaction from the resources of the people.

The most recent suggestion for increasing this burden of debt is that of the Secretary of the Treasury contemplating putting out a new loan in a series of notes aggregating about \$400,000,000. It is to be offered in the form of Treasury certificates bearing interest at 6% and 6 per cent."

The Secretary accompanies his announcement of this loan to the banks with a circular letter in which he reveals some very interesting information respecting the financial condition of the Treasury. This information, to be exact, is that in the first two months of the current year—that is, the months of July and August—our expenditures exceeded our receipts by the enormous sum of \$125,305,710.63.

The receipts of the government during those two months were approximately \$268,767,191.13 and its expenditures \$754,072,901.76.

Expenditures Exceed Income

"The secretary's letter further indicates that, notwithstanding the optimistic predictions of the Administration a few weeks ago that the peak of the national debt had been passed, the national debt in fact was materially increased during these two months. On August 31 the debt was \$24,324,672,123, as against \$24,299,321,467 on June 30."

"Thus we stand, nearly two years after the close of the war, with our expenditures still exceeding our income at a rate which, if continued, will approximate a billion dollars a year, and with our national debt increasing, instead of decreasing.

"Pursuing figures a little further, we discover that, while the Administration is creating a deficit at a rate which approaches a billion dollars a year, the Republican Congress has created a deficit which would be more nearly three billions than one."

"It is a matter of record that the present Democratic Administration requires a saving for the taxpayers of more than \$1,312,000,000. This same Congress, at the special session immediately preceding, denied requests of the Democratic Administration for excessive appropriations aggregating more than \$1,685,000,000."

"Where would we be to-day if it had not been for this Republican Congress, which in the space of less than two years has reduced appropriations by billions of dollars while the Democratic Administration which sought these enormous sums has been spending money at the rate of a billion dollars a year beyond the amounts actually appropriated by Congress?"

"In the face of these facts, our opponents have had the temerity to charge the Republican Congress with extravagance. Passing the obvious conclusion that if our appropriations were too large, Democratic expenditures would be even more excessive, we must be utterly inexcusable, what shall be said of the demands of the Administration for appropriations vastly exceeding either what we authorized or what they spent?"

"If the appropriations made by the Republican Congress may be fittingly characterized as 'extravagant,' where have we found an adjective with which to characterize the demands of the Administration for sums exceeding them by almost three billion dollars?"

Reasons for Deficits

"It has become imperative for us to inquire into the reasons for these tremendous deficits, these requests for enormous appropriations, and this present necessity for the government to go into the open market and compete with legitimate private business for money at high interest rates.

"It is obvious that when the govern-

ment of the United States offers 5% and 6 per cent for money, the effect is to drive higher and higher the interest rates on industrial and business loans, and thereby to increase the cost of doing business and consequently the cost of living.

"By offering these rates, with tax-free privileges attached thereto, the government is not only drawing out of the banks of the country large sums which otherwise would serve to supply the insistent needs of industry, but is also contributing to the already alarming depreciation of its own Liberty bonds purchased at par by a patriotic people for the winning of the war."

"Industrial reports from one end of the country to the other indicate a falling off in business, an increase in the interest rate charged to business men for legitimate commercial and industrial loans, a stringency in the money market, a dearth in building, while many in the country find it impossible to get homes suitable for their accommodation."

Democrats Without Workable Plan

"These conditions are due, either directly or indirectly, to the gigantic failure of the present Democratic Administration to function as a business organization. It has drawn the very life blood from the channels of business, to keep itself alive—a process which, if continued, will inevitably produce a collapse of our industrial system."

"The reason for this is simple. The Administration went into the World War without any workable plan of finance. It came out of the war without such a plan. It still is without such a plan. Only last June, through its directing head, the President of the United States, it rejected such a plan when Congress sought to furnish it with one."

"It was to bring order out of this confusion that the Republican House and the Republican Senate appointed special committees to consider the need and the creation of a national budget system—a system which at one stroke would give us a sound plan of fiscal administration and provide for a real audit of our governmental expenditures each year."

"The two committees, after months of earnest work, formulated a bill to give our government a real business system. Their work done, the measure, they submitted it to the two houses of Congress, which, after amendment, approved it and sent it to the White House. There it lay for days—until the closing hours of the session of Congress—when it came place among the Presidential veto—a veto which did not relate to its great constructive features, but to a small detail of partisan politics."

"In the short time left for them to act before Congress adjourned, the committees revised the bill in this slight particular, submitted it to their respective houses, only to have it killed in the Senate by a filibuster conducted by three Democratic Senators."

"We have heard during the last few days from the Democratic Administration at Washington that it needs money, more money, always more money, to maintain the government for the current year."

"And during these same days we have heard from a Democratic candidate, who has announced himself to be in entire accord with the head of this Democratic Administration, that if he is elected to the Presidency he will give to the people of this country a budget system such as the present President, with whom he says he is in accord, rejected only last June."

"Let me speak for a moment of the years which are just behind us. Until the World War came it was easy for the government to make a good showing—a good financial statement. I should say—though those in charge gave little attention to the way money was raised and even less to the way it was spent. Our country was rich, our people were generous. They did not object to taxation. In fact, the great majority hardly knew they were being taxed at all, because of the Republican methods of indirect taxation. It was difficult to get officials in Washington or the people generally to heed the trend of the times."

"When I say it was difficult to get the officials in Washington to take no-

handling of expenditures should take note of these facts. I do assert that but for Congress our taxes to-day would be vastly greater than they are.

You ask for a suit. The salesman is polite. He doesn't establish the value by argument. He is just gentlemanly and helpful. Your soon served. You decide to come again—to Morgans.

Particularly timely—The very smart "Kait Fabric" Topcoat—Cravenette, Specially priced at

\$35

Wm. Morgan & Sons

14 CORTLAND ST. 9-11 DEV ST.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

2 to 8 WEST 38th STREET

Hand-Tailored

Chesterfields and

Box Topcoats

as low as \$55

\$15 Less Than Last Season

\$55 is a low price for an ordinary machine-made topcoat, so you may judge how low it is for a topcoat whose workmanship is the real thing!

Chesterfields, Formfitting, and Box

Topcoats, in Oxford diagonals, brown, and heather chevrons

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

No Charge for Alterations

## Stewart Truck Prices Reduced

THIS bed-rock reduction in Stewart prices means a large temporary loss to the factory while using up material on hand, but we are willing to do our part to put the business of the country on a pre-war basis immediately, thus insuring continued prosperity and full employment of labor.

These are the new prices compared with the old—effective immediately, f. o. b. Buffalo.

Model	Old Price	NEW PRICE
3½ ton	\$4,100	\$3,395
2½ ton	3,200	2,575
2 ton	3,075	2,495
1½ ton	2,450	1,995
1 ton	1,850	1,650
¾ ton	1,450	1,295

Orders will be filled in order of their receipt.

**Stewart**  
MOTOR TRUCKS

Herrman Motor Truck Co., Inc.

607-615 W. 57th St., N. Y.

Tel. Columbus 5572

## Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street  
Established 1879

It's Worth Knowing!

what Best's aggressive merchandising policies and the words "Made in Our Own Shops" mean to New York men in style, in quality and in dependable savings.

## MEN'S WINTER SUITS

MADE IN OUR OWN SHOPS

45.00 50.00 55.00  
and upwards to 90.00

1. Woolens bought by us from the mills
2. Cut and made entirely in our own shops
3. 3 and 4 button sacks of our own designing
4. Eliminating all middlemen's profits

In running our own shops we shoulder a lot of work that most stores won't undertake, but we produce a real service. If you want clothes that look better, wear better and cost less, select Best made clothes (made by us and sold nowhere else).

No wonder there isn't a first class store in town that can even meet these prices!

A broad statement which we are prepared to justify

MANHATTAN SHIRTS—MANSO UNDERWEAR

Charge purchases made the remainder of this month will appear on bills rendered November 1st

You Never Pay More at Best's